Pipe Repair Strategies on I-29

Research Advisory Committee 2012

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Pipe Location

- In the Fargo District
- Along Interstate 29 RP 75, North Bound

Pipe Description

- Double Arch Pipe
- Dimensions 88" x 54" x 88"





Pre-existing Conditions



Voids in shoulder



Voids in passing lane



Pre-existing Conditions





Shoulder settlement

Void had been filled with gravel



Pipe Survey





Separated Joints

NDDST North Dakots Deteriorated concrete at pipe joint

Bad Pipe Section

Top of section

Bottom of section







Proposed Repairs

- Cretex, Inc.
 - Perform "Dry Pack Method"
 - Provide internal ties
- Subsurface, Inc.
 - Reestablish and Seal Joints
 - Fill voids around the pipes
 - Tie Joints with internal ties
- QuakeWrap, Inc.
 - Provide "Wet Layup" material
 - Have a rep present to insure proper installation



Cretex, Inc. Repairs

- Cretex, Inc.
 - Performed "Dry Pack" Method
 - Patched deteriorated floor in pipe with PCC



Cretex Inc. "Dry Pack" Repair

Dry Pack Mix Design

- 8 bag mix
- 6.5% Air Content
- 38 oz/yd Plasticizer
- 0.5 lb./yd Macro Fiber
- 0.30 Water Cement Ratio
 Total Unit Weight 146.42 lbs/ft^3







Concrete floor Repair

Tied mesh to existing rebar

Concrete floor after repairing with PCC







Subsurface Inc. Repairs

- Reestablished joints with concrete mortar as needed.
- Placed flexible foam saturated oakum rope in joints
- Injected flexible foam behind joints
- Injected Rigid Foam behind pipe
- Placed surface epoxy on some joints.



Joint Repair

Reestablish Joints with a concrete repair mortar







Sealing Joints with Flexible Foam

 Placed flexible foam saturated oakum rope in joint and allowed to expand







 Injected flexible foam near bell and spigot to form a complete collar

Void Filling

Injected Rigid Foam behind RCP





Placing Surface Epoxy





Internal Ties

Internal ties

Internal tie Installed







QuakeWrap, Inc. Repairs

- Wet layup with Carbon Fiber Fabric
- Wet layup with Fiberglass Fabric
- Provided Subsurface with supervision and training for the installation of material



QuakeWrap Inc. Repair

Saturate Wrap with resin and place on PVC Pipe





QuakeWrap Inc. Repair

Placed tack coat on the top of the pipe joint





QuakeWrap Inc. Repair

 Placed 2 layers of resin saturated Carbon Fiber wrap





 Placed 2 layers of resin saturated Fiberglass wrap



Summary of Repair Methods

- "Dry Pack Method"
- Concrete floor repair
- Reestablish joints with concrete mortar
- Seal joints with oakum soaked flexible foam and injection
- QuakeWrap joints
- Fill voids with rigid foam
- Tie pipe sections



Cost

- "Dry Pack Method" and concrete floor repair = \$0.00
- Reestablishing Misc. joints, sealing joints with flexible foam, filling voids with rigid foam (50k), setting internal ties and installing QuakeWrap = \$93,520
- QuakeWrap Material = \$18,900
- Project Duration
 - 10 days (4 of 10 no work because of rain)



Pipe and Embankment Excavation

 Twin arch pipes were removed as part of an I-29 project in June of 2011

 M & R, the Fargo District, and Design worked together to incorporate a plan note that Allowed M & R to observe and document the excavation of the pipes



"Dry Pack Method"

2009 after repair







Concrete Floor Repair

2009 after repair







Reestablish Joint

2009 during repair



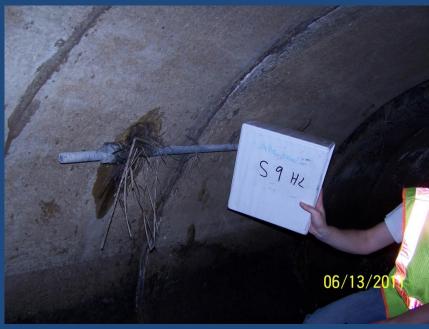




Joint Sealing

2009 after repair







Surface Epoxy

2009 after repair







Carbon Fiber QuakeWrap

2009 after repair







Fiberglass QuakeWrap

2009 after repair







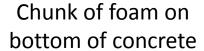
2011 excavation work zone

Concrete slabs cut for removal

Removal of slabs









Voids beneath pavement

#1 some structural foam

#2 no structural foam







Voids under pavement

#3 ³/₄ full of structural foam

#4 no structural foam in void







Void under pavement

#5 no structural foam in void



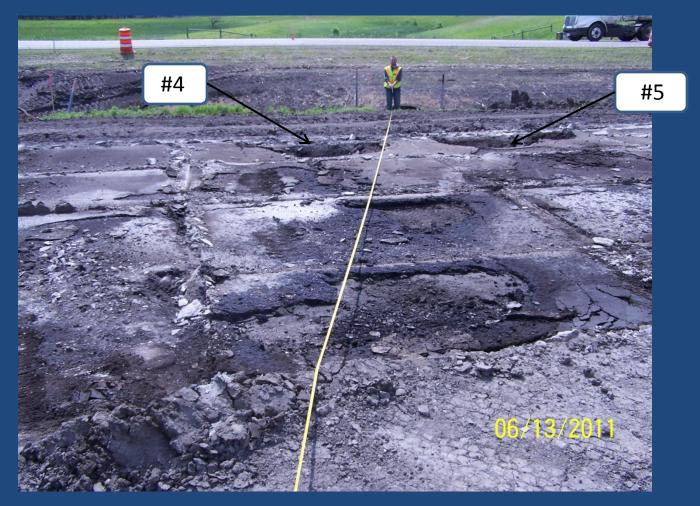


South Pipe Voids





North Pipe Voids





Embankment Foam

Structural foam near pipe Structural foam around haunch







Flexible foam around pipe joint

QuakeWrap removal







Conclusions

- All joints remained sealed
- Minimal deterioration of mortar patches
- Epoxy did not adhere well to concrete in some areas
- No signs of pipe movement
- Hard to address all embankment voids during repair



Lessons Learned

- Flexible foam soaked oakum with injection worked well but a surface epoxy is recommended for longevity.
- Rigid foam did not fill some voids under the pavement.
- QuakeWrap application requires the joint to be aligned and sealed before installation and is labor intensive.
- Internal pipe ties were effective to prevent movement.



The End

Questions?



